

Military Department State Centennial Accord Plans

As mandated in the *Centennial Accord*, each state agency shall “establish a procedure by which the government-to-government policy shall be implemented. This procedure should be called the “*Centennial Accord Plan*” and will be developed by each state agency in conjunction with the tribes. In the development of these plans, the guiding principles and critical elements identified above in this Section should be utilized. Please feel free to submit attachments.

The key components of the *Centennial Accord Plan* should include:

- 1. Programs**-List of programs and/or services available to tribes.

Washington Military Department

The Washington Military Department is dedicated to safeguarding the citizens, property, environment, and economy of the state and region and to defend American interests through execution of the national military strategy. The Emergency Management Division, Army National Guard, Air National Guard, and Military Department Support Services accomplish these missions.

Emergency Management Division

The Emergency Management Division guards against the emergencies likely to occur in the state and conducts activities necessary to implement emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The goal is to minimize the impacts of emergencies on the people, property, environment, and economy through the use of government, private, and volunteer resources. EMD programs and services available to tribes:

Alert and warning is provided 24-hour/7 days a week by the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that disseminates messages via a statewide fan-out procedure.

The State Emergency Operations Center located within EMD coordinates emergency response activities in accordance with *The Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) to safeguard lives, property, economy, and the environment during actual emergencies or training exercises.

EMD provides comprehensive emergency management planning, exercise, education, and training for tribal, state, and local jurisdictions. These programs aid communities in becoming resistant to emergencies caused by natural or technological (man-made) hazards. EMD offers a variety of classes, staff assistance visits, exercises, meetings, and workshops for use by leaders, emergency management professionals, the public, and businesses.

Enhanced 911-telephone dialing is a statewide service supplied by counties, which includes all tribal areas. EMD assists the counties with both technical and fiscal support where local resources are not adequate. Technical assistance is provided directly to tribal governments for 911-telephone system issues when needed.

EMD administers the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) program for Presidential Disaster Declaration. Tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or they can work through EMD as a sub-grantee.

- Individual Assistance Program – Direct grants to individuals and small businesses that have sustained damages to ensure their homes are safe, sanitary, and secure.
- Public Assistance Program – Reimbursement for repair and restoration costs to public infrastructure facilities including roads, bridges, public utility systems, and debris removal and emergency work.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Competitive grant process for projects designed to prevent future damages from disasters.

EMD has program management preparedness and mitigation responsibilities that protect the state against the hazards of:

- Hazardous Materials
- Earthquake and Tsunami
- Radiological release at the Columbia Generating Station and the US Department of Energy at the Hanford Site
- Chemical release at the Umatilla Chemical Depot
- Terrorism

More information and fact sheets on the EMD programs and services can be found on the website at www.wa.gov/wsem.

Army National Guard and Air National Guard

Tribal members are eligible to join the Washington Army or Air National Guard. A member's benefits include:

- Service to community.
- College assistance
 - Money to help pay for college under the Montgomery Bill.
 - Tuition assistance from participating state colleges and universities.
 - Student loans pay back.
- Training in marketable and high tech skills.
- Pay while training and performing duties.
- Travel to interesting parts of the world.
- Use of military exchange, commissary, clubs, theater, and recreation services.

More information on the programs and services can be found on the website at www.washingtonguard.com.

Washington Military Department Support Services

The Environmental Program ensures compliance with local, state, and federal environmental regulations. The Military Department's strict adherence to the program provides a clean healthy environment throughout the state and to tribal neighbors of Washington Military Department. The program and services include:

- Natural and cultural resource protection
- Hazardous materials waste management
- Environmental review following the National Environmental Policy Act and the State Environmental Policy Act
- Contaminated site clean-up
- Water and air quality management

More information on the programs and services can be found on the website at www.washingtonguard.com.

2. Funding Distribution-List of funding distribution methods available to tribes.

Emergency Management Division

Alert and warning, EOC support, and Plans, Exercise, Education, and Training are all services that EMD provides to the entire state and tribes at no cost as part of the emergency management mission.

Enhanced 911 service is provided statewide. Tribal members living on tribal property may request exemption from both state and county enhanced 911 excise taxes by contacting the serving telephone company.

Tribes are eligible to participate in the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs. The tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or they can work through EMD as a sub-grantee. If a tribe elects to work directly with FEMA, the tribe provides the 25 percent non-federal match. If the tribe elects to work through the state, then the state typically provides half of the non-federal match, reducing the tribe's match requirement to 12.5 percent of the eligible costs. Most tribes choose to work through EMD for disaster recovery because the state pays for half of the non-federal match for federal funds. This ability to choose the relationship acknowledges the tribes' unique government-to-government authority with the federal government and with the state government. When a tribe chooses to work through the state, they are administratively handled in the same manner as local jurisdictions.

Many of the EMD programs are supported with federal and state funds to protect against high frequency or high impact hazards. These programs include hazardous materials, earthquake, tsunamis, and radiological, chemical, and terrorism. The funds are generally used by state agencies to provide the services of planning assistance, exercises, education, literature, brochures, evacuation signs, and training. Some programs offer direct funding to tribes, which requires tribes to complete applications.

Army National Guard and Air National Guard

Tribal members joining the National Guard are eligible for:

- Montgomery G.I. Bill tuition assistance pays full time students \$263.00 per month and halftime students \$131.00 per month. Plus, additional payments are available in critical areas.
- Tuition assistance from participating state colleges and universities. Washington State University and Central Washington University pay an additional \$1500.00 per year tuition waiver.
- Up to \$1500.00 per year to repay existing loans.
- Most National Guard members earn close to \$225.00 during weekend training.
- Training at no cost.

3. Definitions-Detailed definitions of relevant terms as they apply to agencies

Emergency - An event, expected or unexpected, involving shortages of time and resources; that places life, property, or the environment, in danger; that requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

Enhanced 911 telephone system - A public telephone system consisting of a network, data base, and on-premises equipment that is accessed by dialing 911 and that enables reporting police, fire, medical, or other emergency situations to a public safety answering point. The system includes the capability to selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point that operates in a defined 911 service area and the capability to automatically display the name, address, and telephone number of incoming 911 calls at the appropriate public safety answering point.

Disaster - An event expected or unexpected, in which a community's available, pertinent resources are expended; or the need for resources exceeds availability; and in which a community undergoes severe danger; incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted; and the fulfillment of some or all of the community's essential functions are prevented.

Emergency Management or Comprehensive Emergency Management - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to aid victims suffering from injury or damage, resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and

emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Hazards

- Natural
 - Avalanche
 - Drought
 - Earthquake
 - Flood
 - Landslide
 - Severe Storm
 - Tsunami
 - Volcano
 - Wildland Fire
- Technological (man-made)
 - Abandoned Underground Mine
 - Chemical
 - Civil Disturbance
 - Dam Failure
 - Hazardous Material
 - Pipeline
 - Radiological
 - Terrorism
 - Transportation
 - Urban Fire

Military Department – The Emergency Management Division, the Army and Air National Guard, and Support Services.

Mitigation - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land use management, hazard analysis, land acquisition, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, relocation, risk mapping, safety codes, statutes and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs, and stocking emergency supplies.

Preparedness - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include, but are not limited to, continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel, and warning systems.

Presidential Declaration - Formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists, based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of Federal Emergency Management Agency preliminary damage assessments.

Recovery – Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and full-scale business resumption.

Response - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning systems activation.

4. Consultation Process-Procedures (including policy development, program development and implementation of funds distribution).

Emergency Management Division

Each tribe threatened or potentially threatened by a natural or technological (man-made) hazard can coordinate or liaison with the state EOC and EMD for program support and services.

State EMD E911 Program Office will respond to and provide assistance on technical issues and questions from tribal governments and officials on issues related to the E911 operations.

EMD is responsible for administering the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program once a Presidential Disaster Declaration is approved. The process is initiated by conducting applicant briefings that provide a thorough background of the program requirements, deadlines, fund distribution, and information required to participate in the program.

Washington Military Department Support Services

The Military Department consults with tribes, as well as any affected party, in the event they are adversely environmentally impacted. The Military Department is currently soliciting comments from tribes on the *Integrated Cultural Recourse Management Plan* (ICRMP).

- 5. Dispute Resolution Process**-Describes dispute resolution processes and outlines when particular processes may be used.

Emergency Management Division

For Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and other federally funded programs administered by EMD, federal guidelines allow for an appeal process regarding funding issues. Typically, a letter from the applicant that gives the rationale for the appeal and any new data is required for a decision for dispute resolution.

For issues regarding other EMD programs and services, resolution can be sought from The Adjutant General of Washington State.

Washington Military Department Support Services

For issues regarding the Environmental Program, resolution can be sought from The Adjutant General of Washington State.

It is recognized that these Plans will vary among state agencies. However, the basic policy and guidance included in these *Government-to-Government Implementation Guidelines* should govern the development of these Plans and be embraced by both state and tribal officials. Each state agency *Centennial Accord Plan* should be completed prior to the Annual State/Tribal Centennial meeting. These Plans will be included as attachments to this document and reviewed annually and updated as necessary.